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WARTIME EXTENSION WORK

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK, TECHNIQUES, AND RESULTS
BASED ON STATE REPORTS

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Emphasis in this week's summary is on producing more food and feed in 1944.

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NEW YORK

December 28, 1943

Victory Gardens.—Final reports on Victory Garden program in 1943 list 139,373 farm and 978,513 community, industrial, and individual gardens -- total of 1,117,886, or more than 10 percent in excess of goal. All gardens were reported fair to excellent. Their total production was 37,124,849 bushels.

State Victory Garden Council, reorganized in December, will continue to function as official committee of New York State War Council through Emergency Food Commission.

Plans for 1944 place stress on size and quality, rather than on increased numbers of back-yard and farm gardens. There may be some increase in numbers of urban gardens. Among improved teaching means is color film for use at garden meetings.

War Food Production Conference.—County agricultural agents were brought to college, week of December 13, for intensive training in Extension Service program to help New York farmers produce all they can in 1944. Revised production recommendations, improved educational methods to be used, and integration with other agencies were covered. This conference is to be followed soon with series of county meetings to present tentative organization plan to county agricultural committees and representatives of all Government agencies operating in counties. Agricultural defense committees are made up of farmer representatives of all Government agencies and of all farm organizations. County agent, who is secretary of committee, is only Government employee member. Through this organization, county agents and extension specialists will follow up details involved in executing plans to make them effective in counties so that agents can reach every rural community and as many individual farmers as possible.

Program will be pushed vigorously throughout year by means of variety of useful educational methods, including radio, press, lectures, demonstrations, bulletins, circulars, motion pictures, clinics, farm visits; individual and group conferences, and direct aid and services of many kinds. Custom spraying and similar arrangements for cooperative action will be stimulated, organized, and assisted.

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Shortages of materials and labor will be brought promptly to attention of responsible agencies for action. Marketing service, including direct and indirect aids to moving perishable commodities and bringing together sellers and buyers, will be continued as need develops. College food and feed production committee has compiled list of recommendations for Smith-Hughes teachers, paid personnel of all Government agencies working directly with farmers, and others who might use them effectively. This handbook will cover the "how" of the all-out drive to increase production of food and feed in 1944.

Milk.-New York farmers get about half their income from milk. Prices are now on high level, but feed prices have increased faster. Even with 40-cent subsidy in 1943 return, number of pounds of dairy ration which could be purchased with 100 pounds of milk was 127 in October as compared with 135 a year earlier, or 132 for recent 5-year average.

Eggs.-During first 10 months of 1943, number of eggs produced per layer in New York flocks was same as in 1942. Up to present no reduction in eggs per bird has occurred. Both in United States and in New York peak production per layer was reached in 1942. National average was 142; New York average, 162.

Farm and Home Week.-The 37th annual Farm and Home Week, due in February 1944, has been canceled. In recent years annual attendance has been around 14,000.

PUERTO RICO

December 1, 1943

Food production.-Campaigns are being continued in production and use of soybeans and in control of hog cholera.

Extension agents helped central office personnel in making quick cost-of-production survey on coffee, for OPA, as basis for fair ceiling price.

4-H Clubs.-Club members took part in Arbor Day activities throughout Island. Extension Service provided other organizations with appropriate material, which was put to wide use. Total of 1,300 persons participated in 9 Achievement Day observances during National Achievement and Reorganization Week.

Information.-Extension information activities through newspapers and radio have been expanded. All newspapers, magazines, and radio stations are regularly using extension releases. Extension now uses Island-wide hook-up of 5 stations instead of just 1, as before. During month, 21 radio broadcasts were made and 7 electrical transcription programs prepared.

WYOMING

January 1, 1944

Food production and conservation.-Reports from 270 homemakers' clubs in 22 counties show Wyoming farm and ranch women have done fine job in production and conservation of foods. They grew 2,927 gardens. They canned 1,167,066 quarts of meats, fruits, and vegetables; froze 227,140 pounds of meats, vegetables, and fruits; brined and dried 33,490 pounds of products. Homemakers made for their families 29,539 new garments and remodeled 13,459. As conservation measure,

they mended and dry-cleaned 281,379 garments. They repaired 5,530 household appliances. Record keeping increased in popularity as 1,663 women kept home accounts, more than twice as many as in 1942.

In addition to work in production and conservation, homemakers found time to help with community activities. They assisted in collection of 26,421 pounds of waste fats, 4,276 pounds of scrap hose, and 1,684,906 pounds of scrap metal. Although most of them lived in rural communities, report shows 344 members of homemakers' clubs assisted at U.S.O. centers, 1,844 members worked in Red Cross, and 840 completed Red Cross courses.

Labor.—Report of labor division of Wyoming Extension Service shows 2,000 women and youth assisted with agricultural work during year. Other labor was used as follows: 225 Japanese evacuees, 812 Italian prisoners of war, 545 Mexican nationals, 336 Oklahomans, 51 soldiers, 2 conscientious objectors; total 1,971. So well were labor requirements met, that little loss in crops was due to labor shortage. Negotiations are under way to bring into State 50 Navaho Indians for sheepherders and general ranch hands.

Feeds and feeding.—Owing to scarcity and high price of protein feeds, Extension has helped stockmen to understand situation and has given them information on substitute rations, on adjusting livestock to available feed, and otherwise making changes in feeding practices. Poultrymen too, have been advised on feeds and feeding for their flocks to meet shortage of usual protein feeds.

4-H Clubs.—Wyoming sent delegation of 16 club members to National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December. All were State champions in some phase of club work. They had made outstanding records in regular 4-H projects over period of 5 to 10 years and during past 2 years had assumed important responsibilities in food production and in helping to relieve labor shortage.

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the first signs of the disease were seen in the middle of October, 1891, and the first death occurred on November 10th. The disease spread rapidly, and by December 1st, 1891, there were 100 cases, and 10 deaths. By January 1st, 1892, there were 200 cases, and 20 deaths. By January 15th, 1892, there were 300 cases, and 30 deaths. By January 25th, 1892, there were 400 cases, and 40 deaths. By February 1st, 1892, there were 500 cases, and 50 deaths. By February 15th, 1892, there were 600 cases, and 60 deaths. By March 1st, 1892, there were 700 cases, and 70 deaths. By March 15th, 1892, there were 800 cases, and 80 deaths. By April 1st, 1892, there were 900 cases, and 90 deaths. By April 15th, 1892, there were 1000 cases, and 100 deaths. By May 1st, 1892, there were 1100 cases, and 110 deaths. By May 15th, 1892, there were 1200 cases, and 120 deaths. By June 1st, 1892, there were 1300 cases, and 130 deaths. By June 15th, 1892, there were 1400 cases, and 140 deaths. By July 1st, 1892, there were 1500 cases, and 150 deaths. By July 15th, 1892, there were 1600 cases, and 160 deaths. By August 1st, 1892, there were 1700 cases, and 170 deaths. By August 15th, 1892, there were 1800 cases, and 180 deaths. By September 1st, 1892, there were 1900 cases, and 190 deaths. By September 15th, 1892, there were 2000 cases, and 200 deaths. By October 1st, 1892, there were 2100 cases, and 210 deaths. By October 15th, 1892, there were 2200 cases, and 220 deaths. By November 1st, 1892, there were 2300 cases, and 230 deaths. By November 15th, 1892, there were 2400 cases, and 240 deaths. By December 1st, 1892, there were 2500 cases, and 250 deaths. By December 15th, 1892, there were 2600 cases, and 260 deaths. By January 1st, 1893, there were 2700 cases, and 270 deaths. By January 15th, 1893, there were 2800 cases, and 280 deaths. By February 1st, 1893, there were 2900 cases, and 290 deaths. By February 15th, 1893, there were 3000 cases, and 300 deaths. By March 1st, 1893, there were 3100 cases, and 310 deaths. By March 15th, 1893, there were 3200 cases, and 320 deaths. By April 1st, 1893, there were 3300 cases, and 330 deaths. By April 15th, 1893, there were 3400 cases, and 340 deaths. By May 1st, 1893, there were 3500 cases, and 350 deaths. By May 15th, 1893, there were 3600 cases, and 360 deaths. By June 1st, 1893, there were 3700 cases, and 370 deaths. By June 15th, 1893, there were 3800 cases, and 380 deaths. By July 1st, 1893, there were 3900 cases, and 390 deaths. By July 15th, 1893, there were 4000 cases, and 400 deaths. By August 1st, 1893, there were 4100 cases, and 410 deaths. By August 15th, 1893, there were 4200 cases, and 420 deaths. By September 1st, 1893, there were 4300 cases, and 430 deaths. By September 15th, 1893, there were 4400 cases, and 440 deaths. By October 1st, 1893, there were 4500 cases, and 450 deaths. By October 15th, 1893, there were 4600 cases, and 460 deaths. By November 1st, 1893, there were 4700 cases, and 470 deaths. By November 15th, 1893, there were 4800 cases, and 480 deaths. By December 1st, 1893, there were 4900 cases, and 490 deaths. By December 15th, 1893, there were 5000 cases, and 500 deaths. By January 1st, 1894, there were 5100 cases, and 510 deaths. By January 15th, 1894, there were 5200 cases, and 520 deaths. By February 1st, 1894, there were 5300 cases, and 530 deaths. By February 15th, 1894, there were 5400 cases, and 540 deaths. By March 1st, 1894, there were 5500 cases, and 550 deaths. By March 15th, 1894, there were 5600 cases, and 560 deaths. By April 1st, 1894, there were 5700 cases, and 570 deaths. By April 15th, 1894, there were 5800 cases, and 580 deaths. By May 1st, 1894, there were 5900 cases, and 590 deaths. By May 15th, 1894, there were 6000 cases, and 600 deaths. By June 1st, 1894, there were 6100 cases, and 610 deaths. By June 15th, 1894, there were 6200 cases, and 620 deaths. By July 1st, 1894, there were 6300 cases, and 630 deaths. By July 15th, 1894, there were 6400 cases, and 640 deaths. By August 1st, 1894, there were 6500 cases, and 650 deaths. By August 15th, 1894, there were 6600 cases, and 660 deaths. By September 1st, 1894, there were 6700 cases, and 670 deaths. By September 15th, 1894, there were 6800 cases, and 680 deaths. By October 1st, 1894, there were 6900 cases, and 690 deaths. By October 15th, 1894, there were 7000 cases, and 700 deaths. By November 1st, 1894, there were 7100 cases, and 710 deaths. By November 15th, 1894, there were 7200 cases, and 720 deaths. By December 1st, 1894, there were 7300 cases, and 730 deaths. By December 15th, 1894, there were 7400 cases, and 740 deaths. By January 1st, 1895, there were 7500 cases, and 750 deaths. By January 15th, 1895, there were 7600 cases, and 760 deaths. By February 1st, 1895, there were 7700 cases, and 770 deaths. By February 15th, 1895, there were 7800 cases, and 780 deaths. By March 1st, 1895, there were 7900 cases, and 790 deaths. By March 15th, 1895, there were 8000 cases, and 800 deaths. By April 1st, 1895, there were 8100 cases, and 810 deaths. By April 15th, 1895, there were 8200 cases, and 820 deaths. By May 1st, 1895, there were 8300 cases, and 830 deaths. By May 15th, 1895, there were 8400 cases, and 840 deaths. By June 1st, 1895, there were 8500 cases, and 850 deaths. By June 15th, 1895, there were 8600 cases, and 860 deaths. By July 1st, 1895, there were 8700 cases, and 870 deaths. By July 15th, 1895, there were 8800 cases, and 880 deaths. By August 1st, 1895, there were 8900 cases, and 890 deaths. By August 15th, 1895, there were 9000 cases, and 900 deaths. By September 1st, 1895, there were 9100 cases, and 910 deaths. By September 15th, 1895, there were 9200 cases, and 920 deaths. By October 1st, 1895, there were 9300 cases, and 930 deaths. By October 15th, 1895, there were 9400 cases, and 940 deaths. By November 1st, 1895, there were 9500 cases, and 950 deaths. By November 15th, 1895, there were 9600 cases, and 960 deaths. By December 1st, 1895, there were 9700 cases, and 970 deaths. By December 15th, 1895, there were 9800 cases, and 980 deaths. By January 1st, 1896, there were 9900 cases, and 990 deaths. By January 15th, 1896, there were 10000 cases, and 1000 deaths.